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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/066,879	02/04/2002	Dale E. Gulick	2000.051700/TT4031 5870	
23720	23720 7590 03/02/2006		EXAMINER	
WILLIAMS, MORGAN & AMERSON			DUNCAN, MARC M	
10333 RICHMOND, SUITE 1100 HOUSTON, TX 77042			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
110001111,			2113	
			DATE MAILED: 03/02/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/066,879	GULICK, DALE E.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Marc Duncan	2113				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirr fill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	I.  lely filed  the mailing date of this communication.  D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 Fe	ebruary 2006.					
, <u> </u>	action is non-final.					
<b>,</b> -	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-60</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-39</u> is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>40-60</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>04 February 2002</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prio application from the International Burear * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicat rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:					

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Status of the Claims

Claims 40-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poisner in view of Smit et al.

Claims 1-39 are allowed.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 40-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poisner in view of Smit et al.

Regarding claims 40, 47 and 54:

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Poisner teaches entering a system state in the computer system (starting the computer system).

Poisner teaches resetting a watchdog timer in col. 2 lines 31-34.

Poisner teaches determining an expiration of the watchdog timer in col. 2 line 66-col. 3 line 3.

Poisner teaches evaluating the system state in the computer system in col. 3 lines 21-40.

Poisner teaches determining a system error in the computer system in col. 5 lines 10-14.

Poisner teaches responding to the system error by a microcontroller on the integrated circuit in col. 3 lines 21-40 and col. 5 lines 10-14.

Poisner does not explicitly teach the watchdog timer being on the integrated circuit. Poisner does, however, teach a watchdog associated with the processor.

Smit teaches the watchdog timer being on the integrated circuit in col. 1 lines 62-64.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the watchdog timer of Smit with the timer-enabled system of Poisner.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to make the combination because Smit teaches that the integral watchdog timer of the Smit reference provides improved flexibility to the system.

Regarding claims 41, 48 and 55:

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Poisner teaches wherein resetting the watchdog timer on the integrated circuit comprises resetting the watchdog timer on the integrated circuit in response to entering the system state in the computer system in col. 2 lines 31-34 and lines 43-44.

Regarding claims 42, 49 and 56:

Poisner teaches wherein evaluating the system state in the computer system comprises evaluating the system state in the computer system in response to determining the expiration of the watchdog timer on the integrated circuit in col. 3 lines 21-40 and col. 5 lines 10-14.

Regarding claims 43, 50 and 57:

Poisner teaches storing an indication of the system state in col. 3 lines 56-62.

Regarding claims 44, 51 and 58:

Poisner teaches wherein storing the indication of the system state comprises storing the indication of the system state in a storage location on the integrated circuit in col. 3 lines 62-67.

Regarding claims 45, 52 and 59:

Poisner teaches wherein storing the indication of the system state comprises storing the indication of the system state in response to entering the system state in the computer system in col. 3 lines 56-67.

Regarding claims 46, 53 and 60:

Poisner teaches wherein evaluating the system state in the computer system comprises reading the indication of the system state in col. 3 lines 59-67.

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## Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 2/16/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding applicant's arguments, on pages 2-3, concerning claims 40-60, the examiner respectfully disagrees. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, there is a clear statement by the Smit reference of a benefit provided by the integral watchdog timer. As applicant will recall, the expectation of some advantage is the strongest rationale for combining references. See MPEP 2144.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marc Duncan whose telephone number is 571-272-3646. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Beausoliel can be reached on 571-272-3645. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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